

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.
—French's ball and cartridge factory, at Ravenswood, Long Island, exploded on Saturday, the 28th ult. About twenty persons were instantly killed, mostly boys and girls, who were employed filling cartridges. Un-
60,000 cartridges exploded, and the houses for miles around and breaking windows. The appearance of the place on Sunday, is described as sickening to the last degree. The following is from the New York Herald of Monday:

The place of the explosion presented a sickening and revolting appearance. The lot on which the powder factory stood was covered with spots of blood, where the mangled remains of the unfortunate had been thrown by the tremendous force of the explosion. Standing in a main road between two lots, both of which were covered with people, we did not know which way to turn to find the ruined factory. Speaking to a bystander, "Can you inform us where the powder mill stood?" we said. "The hell-engendered factory stood there," he answered, pointing to a heap of stones a few yards distant. "Look around and see what it has done—see the brains spattered against this fence." We looked where our informant pointed, and there, sure enough, upon a white-washed board fence, was a quantity of human brains, smeared in a row of two or three feet in diameter. It was a harrowing sight. Turning from this, we walked to where the factory stood. This was an open lot, about one hundred feet square, surrounded by a white board fence, and covered over with large blocks of stone taken from a quarry on the lot. The factory was a sort of wooden shanty, standing on a foundation of stones loosely thrown together, in size about twenty by twenty-five feet. Nothing of it remained except the stones. The whole building was shivered into splinters, scattered in all directions, as if a shower of chips had fallen upon the place. Here and there lay spots of blood and brains, where the mangled limbs and bodies of the dead had fallen. Some had fallen upon the ground, some had been driven against the rocks, and others fell upon the stones which lay in the lot. Pieces of clothing lay here and there; but yesterday all the remains of the dead had been picked up. Those upon the spot state that after the explosion bowls hung dangling from limbs of trees, and heads were severed from bodies and thrown to the distance of nearly a hundred yards. It was truly a sorry sight.

One corpse of a woman is still left in a small house near the factory unclaimed by any of her friends—so blackened and mutilated is she that she cannot be recognized. The sight presented in the chamber where this corpse lay, was almost enough to freeze the heart blood of any one who looked upon it. On a board rested the corpse, face downwards, a thick cloth and piece of carpet covering it. One arm was blown off at the elbow; one side of the head was burned to a crisp, and the body was a cold, charred cinder. The board on which this girl was placed lay across two barrels. We asked where had the other bodies been taken. "Look in those barrels," said a gentleman near us, "and you will see the corpses of all excepting three or four which have been recognized and carried away." We gazed into these barrels, and there lay the mortal remains of near a dozen human beings. The eyes rested on a cold and pallid hand, a piece of a jaw, the forehead of a human being all clogged with blood, a foot, a bunch of fingers, eyes torn from their sockets, brains scooped out, forming a jelly-like mass, and chunks of flesh burned and crisped, forming a spectacle of horror. Who could look on such a sight with coldness? A fend, even, would have felt sick at heart, if such a spectacle had been placed before him.

Among the horrible incidents of the catastrophe which were related to us by eye witnesses was the following: As soon as the news of the calamity was spread through the village, the afflicted parents hastened instantly to the fearful scene, each intent upon obtaining, at least, the body of his child. One of these—a father—after searching in vain for hours among the fragments of the dead, at last recognized the features of his son. But what a recognition! He beheld only the head of his son, lying among the hideous remnants of the other victims. The poor man half crazed, seized the head, with the shreds of flesh still depending to it, and clasping it to his breast, kissed the distorted face, and then hurried away from the place with the bleeding head in his arms. Singularly enough, it is said by eye witnesses of the scene that the face of the boy preserved its natural expression, and that something akin to a smile yet lingered upon its pallid lips. We believe that the name of the deceased is Matthew Riley, that of the father John Riley.

The scene presented by the place of the disaster beggars description. Barrels full of reeking remains with human blood oozing from their seams, still remain and present a most horrible and revolting spectacle. During the day we visited Mr. Malcolm's residence at Ravenswood. Mr. M. it will be remembered, lost two children by the explosion. The poor man was nearly insane with grief. In the room where the dead son had been accustomed to rest was laid out his mutilated remains. A headless trunk alone remained, recognized only by the parents from some peculiarity in the clothing.

Dr. Lewis W. Chamberlaine died at his residence near Richmond on Saturday last. He was one of the original founders of the Richmond Medical College, and has ever since been connected with it as Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, sustaining during his whole career an unsullied reputation as a citizen, a physician, and a professor.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—The steamship Ohio, which arrived at New York on Saturday from Aspinwall, brought late and important news from Australia, South America, the Darien Surveying Expedition, the Lower California Fillipinians, &c.

Died at sea, January 25th, Richard Magennis, of Dublin, fireman on board the Ohio, aged 27 years.

The isthmus.—The health of the isthmus is remarkably good. The Panama Railroad is now completed to Obispo to which place the cars run daily, leaving but 182 miles more to travel to Panama. The Gorgona road is in good traveling order, and mules and muleteers are in abundance. Passengers leaving Aspinwall by the 9 o'clock A. M. train, reach Panama the same evening.

Outrages at Cruces.—On the night of December 25th, M. Chas. Ligonde, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Moreau & Chevalier, at Gorgona, was brutally assassinated by a band of natives, armed with machetes; he received three wounds on the head, two on the arm, and two on the side—from the effects of which he died on the 1st. A few nights afterwards, the house where M. Ligonde slept, also occupied by M. Moreau, was broken into in the quarter where M. Moreau sleeps, by a band of natives armed as the others (and presumed to be the same party), but Mr. Moreau was awakened by the noise, and seized his double-barrelled gun, on seeing which the rascals fled.

Australia.—Island Taken by the French.—The most striking feature of the intelligence from Australia, (which is to the 2d of November), and one that may lead to very important results, is the announcement that a French Admiral, stationed in the Pacific, has formally taken possession of the island of New Caledonia, in the name of Napoleon III.—thus unexpectedly nipping in the bud the schemes of the English for converting this into a new convict settlement. The first intimation given to the Australians of this extraordinary proceeding was by the arrival of a vessel, chartered by the French commander to obtain supplies for Louis Napoleon's new naval station.

New Caledonia is among the islands discovered and named by Capt. Cook, and although considered as legitimately belonging to Great Britain, the natives have hitherto been permitted to retain quiet possession of it; they being only occasionally visited by English vessels, the owners of some of which had, we believe, a few trading posts among them. It is described as one of the richest and most fertile of the Polynesian group, and being the nearest country to the Australian coast, is of course of great importance as a commercial depot in that portion of the globe.

The inhabitants of Australia were in the greatest state of excitement on the subject at last accounts.

TERRIBLE CRUELITIES IN CHINA.—It is doubtful whether anything in the annals of cruelty can be found to surpass the blood-stained atrocities that characterize the civil war now raging in China. Accounts from Amoy are as follows:

The Imperialists have retaken the place, and have marked their success by slaying in cold blood nearly 1,000 persons, most of whom took no part in the late movement, except on compulsion. The streets and wharves of Amoy have literally streamed with human blood, not shed in any warlike operations, but done in savage revenge, and to blind the authorities at Peking as to the bravery of the enactors. Executions were of daily occurrence. The Mandarins, to mark their success, were reveling in human gore, putting to death all who fall in their hands indiscriminately. The original mover of the rebellion had been given up to the Mandarins; the unfortunate wretch was executed on the 17th November, together with his son, both bodies being quartered and their heads placed on the principal city gates. The villages around Amoy were made to contribute to the monster execution. Whole villages were threatened with death unless they gave up all who took part in or sympathized with the rebels; and as a consequence of this brutal demand, the poor, weak, inoffensive and defenseless villagers, were surrendered up as victims to satiate Mandarins' thirst for blood.

BANKING IN OHIO.—Under the oppressive banking laws of Ohio the banking capital of the State has dwindled down to about \$6,000,000. A further decrease is anticipated; and the business men of Cincinnati say they will have to depend more than ever on Covington and Newport for banking facilities.—*Louisville Times.*

The Times is a Kentucky organ of the type now called the Democracy. The "oppressive banking laws of Ohio" are the fruits of what in Ohio is called Democracy. It is strange that laws which are here regarded by the party as embodying Democracy in its purest and most radical form should be regarded in Kentucky as unjust and oppressive. What shall we say of the nationality of a party the principles of which have not sufficient consistency to carry them in harmony across the Ohio.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR FOR FIFTY YEARS.—The Baltimore American publishes a long table of statistics upon this subject, from 1796 to 1853, from which we extract the prices of flour the first month of every fifth year between the prices named to-wit: In 1796, \$12; 1800, \$11 50; 1805, \$11 18; 1810, \$7 75; 1815, \$8; 1820, \$6; 1825, \$4 87; 1830, \$4 62; 1835, \$4 87; 1840, \$5 37; 1845, \$4; 1850, \$4 75; and last year \$2.50.—*Free West.*

A collision took place on the Cleveland and Cincinnati railroad on Saturday night, by which a brakeman had both his legs broken, and the locomotive and four cars demolished. The amount of damage done is estimated at 12,000 dollars.

Ohio Legislature.
COLUMBUS, January 30.
SENATE.—Mr. Pendleton introduced a very important bill for the creation of a Supreme Court at Cincinnati. It is very long, and elaborately prepared. It provides for the election of five Judges, to be chosen at the same time, and defines the duties, &c., of the Court. It will create some sensation, and give rise to much debate.

SENATE.—February 1st.—Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to punish the adulteration of liquors. It provides for the appointment of a competent chemist, by the probate judge of each county, who shall give bonds, and test all liquors manufactured or brought into the county for sale, to punish those who adulterate liquors by drugs, &c., and to destroy the liquor.

SENATE.—Feb'y 3d.—Mr. Smith, of Madison, offered a resolution inquiring into the necessity of levying a school tax by county and township taxation, except so far as it is derived from the military and school lands. Adopted.

Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution inquiring of the State Auditor, the assessments on the tax duplicate for each county for 1851, '52, and '53, and how much paid back into the county treasuries, and for what purposes. Adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Egly introduced a bill supplementary to the probate law, providing that in case of the temporary disability of the Probate Judge, Judges of the Common Pleas may act in his place; the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in such cases to issue marriage licenses. Also provides that in case of the sale of lands, in partition for dower, when minors are defendants, it shall be discretionary with the Judge to appoint guardians ad litem, unless cases are contested.

SENATE.—Feb'y 4.—Judge Jewett reported a bill for the appointment of a Committee to revise the Criminal Code.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution to consolidate Ohio Railway Companies from consolidating with those of Pennsylvania, so long as the Erie difficulty exists, which was debated until recess.

HOUSE.—Mr. Egly introduced a bill fixing the salary of Judges, allowing \$3,000 a year for Judges of the Supreme Court, and \$2,500 to Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in counties containing 100,000 inhabitants, and \$1,500 a year to Judges in all other districts, its provisions not to apply to Judges now serving.

The House took up the resolution recommending the repeal of the duty on Iron.

An amendment embodying free trade was rejected by a vote of 52 to 20; the Hamilton delegation voted in the minority. The resolution was then lost by a vote of 56 to 22, the Hamilton delegation dividing on the last vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—SENATE.—Mr. Foote's resolution of inquiry as to the consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies was adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Egly offered a resolution, calling upon the Auditor of the State for a tabular statement, by counties, of the Taxes paid by each, in 1851, 1852 and 1853, for general revenue, interest and State debt, and for school purposes; also the amount repaid to each county, and for what purposes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. Perky offered a resolution, relating speeches to ten minutes, except by leave of the House, which was rejected. Adjourned.

CONGRESS.—The subject which engrosses most attention in Congress at present is Douglass' bill to organize the Nebraska Territory. The following are the proceedings of the 4th inst. Mr. Chase, of Ohio, concluded a speech in the Senate on Friday on this bill as follows:

"If the compromise of 1850, which affirms and continues the Missouri Compromise, is to be set aside, then, away with all compromises; away with all compromises between North and South, and let us return to the ancient policy of confining slavery to its limits within the States, guaranteeing that no territory of the United States shall be a man be deprived of his life, liberty or property, without due course of law." He then quoted from Pinckney a prophetic picture of the destiny of this country, to be attained only by a strict adherence to plighted faith and honor; and he eloquently appealed to all to stand by the solemn compact of plighted faith and honor of 1820.

Mr. Chase was listened to by a large concourse of people; the Hall was in fact crowded, and all remained and paid the closest attention, until the close of the speech.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.
Highly Important News.—Prospects of War.—Preparations for a General War.—Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

HALIFAX, February, 4.
The steamship Arabia arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult., being one week later than previous advices.

The steamship Pacific arrived out on the 18th ult., at noon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Trade in the manufacturing districts presents no striking change. Flour has advanced, as has also Wheat, but Corn continues unsettled, though prices have stiffened under the effect of a speculative demand.

The rate of interest at London was unaltered, but consols have declined. There had been large transactions in American Securities.

All Europe is awaiting the reply of the Czar of Russia to the last proposition which is hourly expected. Upon it depends the question of war or peace. Breadstuffs were heavy in the fore part of the week, but improved at the close. Western Canal Flour 43s 6d@44s 9d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 44s 3d@44s 6d; White Wheat 12s 6d@13s; Corn firm at 51s for white, and 50s for Yellow. Provisions firm.

Richardson & Bro. says the market for Breadstuffs opened heavy, but improved at the close, having recovered from the decline noticed in last report. Wheat advanced 4d., with a large speculative demand; White sold at 12s 6d@13s, and Red 12s 6d. Flour advanced 1s, with a large business doing at firm prices. Western 43s 6d@44s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 44s 3d@44s 6d; Ohio 44s 6d. Corn market firm at 50s@51s for white, and 49s@50 for Yellow.

Gardner quotes a large business doing in Pork and Beef at firm prices. Bacon market firm with an upward tendency. There was a large speculative demand for Lard, and 400 tons sold during the week at 56s@58s per cwt. Small business doing in tallow, but prices firm at 61s@63s. Holders demand an advance; sales of North American at 62s.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—There is no actual news of importance except that Europe is waiting with trembling anxiety for the answer of the Czar which will determine the question of peace or war against France and England. The answer is hourly expected. Consols fluctuating largely during the week.—Closing at 91 1/4.

The details of the battle of Citala show a brilliant victory for the Turks. There was tremendous slaughter on both sides. The battle lasted two days. The Russians lost 4,000 killed. The Turks afterwards attacked the Russian reserve, drove them back with immense slaughter, took Canton, demolished the Russian fortifications, and returned to Kalafat.

The Czar is fortifying Sebastopol and the coast of Crimea. He has caused all the light houses to be extinguished. The Sultan essentially modified the note of the four powers, who had pronounced the modifications satisfactory, and sent them to St. Petersburg.

The Czar has been officially informed of the entrance of the allied fleet into the Black Sea. His reply is not known, but the indications are that he would withdraw the Russian Embassadors from France and England, and make a formal declaration of war.

England is actively recruiting all her coast defences.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of interest to 5 percent.

The greatest activity prevailed in the French Navy Yard. Every ship has been ordered to sea. The operatives work Sundays. A new levy of seamen has been ordered.

There is a great scarcity of food in the Roman States.

We extract the following from a letter of the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald:

The chances of war are imminent, and notwithstanding the anxiety caused by the rise in the price of provisions, which, although in some degree neutralized by the indemnity given to the bakers, is still severely felt in the provinces—notwithstanding too, the reorganization of the secret societies, which are quietly gaining ground, the Emperor appears at length to have found the opportunity he was seeking for a popular war, by which he hopes to impart to his reign something of the éclat which distinguished that of his uncle. This was already his dream—even when at Bordeaux he made use of the celebrated saying, "L'Empire c'est le pain."

It is to the fact of his being at the head of the war party that M. de Persigny owes his present high favor with the Emperor. It is to this cause also, that Madame de Persigny is indebted for the honor of waltzing with His Majesty at the last ball at the Tuilleries.

The preparations for war are on the most formidable scale. Gen. Pelissier, one of the ablest and most energetic officers of the African army, has been summoned to Paris to assist in them, and at the ball just alluded to, did not hesitate to express his belief that war was inevitable. Gen. Boque, a much esteemed officer, has received orders to proceed to Algeria to select for this service a certain number of regiments of Zouaves and Spahis, chosen no doubt on account of the oriental character of their costume. They are to be sent to Candia, with other French and English troops, as an army of observation.—They will amount altogether to about 50,000 French, and 20,000 English. The preparations in every department of the service, but especially in the artillery, are pushed on with the greatest activity. The effect in the latter branch will be most formidable, and the decree regulating it will shortly appear in the *Moniteur*. The aid-de-camp of the Minister of Marine, M. d'Heudon, is said to have received fresh orders for the admirals, which impart a still more warlike character to his first instructions.

The public journals will have informed you that the Sultan has accepted the recommendations of the allied courts; but opinions are divided here as to the more or less probability of the Czar's listening to terms. From a source which I have heard that the Emperor received with such bad humor the news of the protocol signed at Vienna on the 5th December, without his consent, that no other arrangements seemed likely to be accepted by him. It is not probable that, after receiving the news of the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea, that his note will be better received; but it is likely that M. de Brunow will leave London as soon as the news of the entry of the fleets is officially published.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following statement in relation to the feelings of a person in extreme danger at the time of the falling of the Licking Bridge:—
Taylor Keys who was on the bridge at the time of the accident, and who was slightly injured, describes his fall in the most graphic style. During the descent he says that every action of his life was recalled to his mind. The most trivial circumstances were remembered. The past was spread out like a great map before him, upon which he could trace every footstep he had taken—and the future—he confessed he had not much time to think of that; but like a true American, he slapped his hand on his pocket-book, which was in his breeches pocket, and held on for dear life, and once or twice during the frightful descent, wondered "what the old woman would do for market money."

There is a tree in Mexico, called the chiljol, a very fine wood, which becomes petrified after being cut, in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried. From the timber, houses could be built that would in a few years become fire-proof, and last as long as those built of stone. The wood in a green state is easily worked, and is used in building forts, wharves, &c., and would be very good for sail sleepers, or for plank road stringers.

MASONIC MEETINGS.—Morning Dawn Lodge No. 7, meets at Gallipolis on Monday evening preceding the full moon and every second Monday thereafter. Vinton Lodge No. 131, meets at Vinton on Tuesday or preceding, every full moon. Vinton Chapter meets at Vinton on Thursday or succeeding every full moon.

I. O. O. F.—Ariel Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meets every Friday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Greenwood's building.

GALLIPOLIS MARKET.
Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1854.
CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY E. DELMONTE & CO.
Flour, \$6 50@67 00 Corn Meal, 40
Wheat, 1 35@1 40 Bacon, 26@10
Corn, 40 Coffee sack, 00@12 1/2
Oats, 35 N. O. Sugar, 56@6
Flaxseed, 1 00@1 05 1/2
Potatoes, 40 N. O. Molasses, 25
Onions, 40 Rice, 56@6
Dried Apples, 1 00@1 05
Peaches, 1 50 Y. Hyson, 25 to 75
Lard, 76@80 Imperial, 50 to 100
Feathers, 40 Gunpowder, 50 to 75
Rags, 3 Bar Iron, 4 to 6
Sinsing, 20 Nails, 5 to 6
Rice, 20 Lard Oil, 1 00
Butter, 15 Lard Oil, 90@100
Eggs, 12 Whiskey, 00@20
Cheese, 60@80 Red Beans, 50
Chickens, 1 00@1 50 White " 1 00@2 00
Salt, per bushel, 45

CINCINNATI MARKET.
Feb. 4, P. M.
Flour.—Market unsettled with sales of extra at 6 70@6 75; common 6 60.
Provisions.—Bulk sales 5c; 60 hams and shoulders 7 1/2; No. 1 Lard 9c; Mess Pork 12 1/2.
Seed.—Clover 5 75 to 5 90.
Groceries.—Sugar 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Molasses 23c.

LION'S KATHAIRON.—The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of disease, climate and old age, in preserving and restoring the human hair even after a baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Head-Ache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exalts the perfume of the most delicate flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES, proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y. Wholesale by W. M. Koss & Co., General Agents, N. E. corner 4th and Vine, Cincinnati.

BALDNESS CURED!
Emerson's American Hair Restorative, for Restoring the Hair on Heads HOPELESSLY BALD, and to prevent the Hair from falling, is winning golden opinions of persons who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, is a sure cure for Baldness, and will stand the test of a discerning Public, as thousands who have used it will testify. See Circular to be had of the Agents, giving full particulars. Price \$1.00 in large bottles. Sold by BAILEY & MAGNET, and J. & P. A. SANNS, Agents, Gallipolis, Ohio.

C. E. FISHER & Co., Proprietors. No. 57 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jan. 19, 1854.—3m

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we have been advised by the best medical circles to give it a trial, for the complaint for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c., and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced into every family where dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim.

MARRIED.—In Cincinnati, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Schenbrun, Mr. A. CARB, of the firm of Carb & Frank, Clothiers, of this place, to Miss CARLINA HELLMAN, of Cincinnati.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
ON the 13th day of February, 1854, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the town of Gallipolis, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Daniel Watkins, deceased, to-wit: Town of city lot in the town of Gallipolis, county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, numbered on the plat of said town two hundred and eighty-one (281), subject to the dower estate of the widow. Appraised at \$325. Terms of sale—one-third cash in hand; one-third in six months, and one-third in one year from the day of sale, with interest. Payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

CHARLES D. BAILEY, Adm'r of Daniel Watkins, dec'd.
Jan. 12, 1854.—4w

THE third term of the GALLIA HIGH School opened on Monday, Jan. 9th, 1854. Ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of pupils of all ages. Rooms in the Max-on building.
Jan. 19, '54. J. L. EAKIN, Prin.

Fresh Clover Seed.
BLS fresh Clover Seed for sale at HENKING & CADOT'S.
Dec. 1, 1853.

NOTICE.
JOSEPH N. BAY, Davidson Bay, Thomsen J. Bay, Hays Bay, Angelina Haskill, wife of L. O. Haskill, the unknown heirs of Abigail Lewis, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Lavina Bella, deceased, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1853, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Gallia, State of Ohio, by James W. Bay, and is now pending, wherein the said James W. Bay demands partition of the following real estate, situate in said county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, to-wit: 100 acre lots Nos. 674, 1 sections Nos. 7 and 12, 675 in Sec. No. 12, and Nos. 676, 677 and 678, in sections Nos. 7 and 13; all in Township No. 3, and Range No. 15, in the Ohio Companies purchase in said county of Gallia; and at the next term of said Court application will be made by the said James W. Bay for an order that partition may be made of said premises.

A. CUSHING, Att'y for James W. Bay.
January 19, 1854.—6w

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR MONEY!
THE undersigned having made arrangements to leave Gallipolis about the middle of February, he is extremely anxious to pay all his debts before he leaves, and equally solicitous that all those owing him should fork over. Early attention to this notice will be the means of saving expenses. LEOPOLD MOCH will be my successor in the Clothing Business.

HARRY FRANK, Jan. 12, 1853.
ETNA INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital, \$300,000
Surplus, 116,178
Fund to meet losses, \$416,178
THOS. R. BRUCE, Pres't.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, Sec.

THIS old established Company will take Marine and Fire risks, on the usual terms, through the undersigned, who acts as its agent for Gallipolis and vicinity.
SIMON NASH, December 22, 1853.—4f Agent.

S. HAYWARD,
At his old stand, corner of Third and State streets, Gallipolis, Ohio, has on hand a general assortment of
Furniture and Chairs for sale, and would invite those wishing to purchase a good article to call and examine for themselves, when doing so recollect that the lowest priced articles are not at all times the cheapest in the end.
He would also say to his friends and those of the surrounding country, that he has provided himself with sound and reliable
Patent Metallic Burial Cases, for the accommodation of those that under the providence of God may be afflicted by the loss of friends.
Wood coffins made to order with neatness and dispatch, and all things in the undertaking line attended to at short notice.
Sept. 6, 1853.—4m

Regular
Marietta, Parkersburg, Hockingport, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Guyandotte, Caledonia, Fronton and Cincinnati Packet.
The fine steamer OHIO, Capt. A. DONNALLY, will pass Gallipolis for Cincinnati every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock; returning, will pass Gallipolis for Marietta every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, stopping at the above and all intermediate landings. The Ohio will remain in the trade as a regular Packet, and a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her heretofore is respectfully solicited.
Dec. 15, 1853.—4f

REGULAR PORTSMOUTH AND POMEROY PACKET.
The fine steamer OHIO, Capt. A. DONNALLY, will pass Gallipolis for Portsmouth every Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock; returning, will pass Gallipolis for Portsmouth every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, stopping at the above and all intermediate landings. The Ohio will remain in the trade as a regular Packet, and a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her heretofore is respectfully solicited.
Dec. 15, 1853.—4f

HAMBURG,
J. N. LODWICK, Master.
WILL hereafter run regularly between the above ports, leaving Portsmouth for Pomeroy every Tuesday and Friday, and leaving Pomeroy for Portsmouth every Monday and Thursday.
To accommodate the travelling public to the greatest extent possible, the Hamburg will connect at Gallipolis with the daily packets to Charleston, Va., and at Portsmouth with the packet Scioto to Cincinnati. Passengers or freight by this arrangement can go to Cincinnati for the usual fare and in addition have an opportunity of stopping three or four hours to transact business at Portsmouth.
P. S.—The trip will be made down from Gallipolis all the way in daylight.
Nov. 17, 1853.—6m

2000 LBS country Bacon of superior quality just received and for sale at HENKING & CADOT'S.
199 Doz. Toilet and Shaving Soap, of all kinds, at B. & M.

CASTLE & COOK,
Manufacturers of Common and Choice
Threshing Machines,
At the old stand of Geo. W. Casper, three miles west of Gallipolis. Persons wishing machines for the next season will do well to send in their orders.
Extra castings always on hand. Repairing done at short notice.
Address
CASTLE & COOK,
Gallipolis, Ohio.
Jan. 19, 1854.—2m

William W. Taylor's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, Executors and Executor of the estate of William W. Taylor, late of Raccoon township, Gallia county, Ohio, deceased. Dated at Raccoon, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1854.
JOHN A. REES, Executor & Executor of William W. Taylor, deceased.

CANDLES—25 boxes Candles, just received and for sale by Sept. 29, '53. Ford & Drouillard.
BLS "Blows" pressed and clarified Castor Oil, at May 19, 1853. J. & P. A. SANNS.

20 DOZEN Glass Jars of all sizes just received and for sale at HENKING & CADOT'S.

READER,
PAUSE are you pass Knowen's Everlasting Shoe, be assured you want anything in his line it would well pay to give him a call.
Dec. 8, 1853.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA At War,
NOT SO WITH SEES & ROWAN,
WHO are now carrying on the CABINET BUSINESS at the old stand formerly occupied by James Skees, a few doors below Mr. P. Menager's mill, where they will keep a Cabinet Wareroom.

Where can be found Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Stairs, every thing generally kept in a Cabinet Wareroom, and where they will continue to manufacture and keep on hand every thing in their line of business, and of as good material as can be found any where, and they flatter themselves that they cannot be best in fashion and workmanship. They will also keep a large assortment of all kinds of
Chairs and Settees, of every style and pattern; also a large assortment of Looking Glasses and Mahogany Veneering, all of which they invite the public attention to, as they are determined to sell as low as any establishment. Although we sell work low, we would have you to understand that our work is not inferior but as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest, so give us a call, as we will make it to your advantage to do so before purchasing elsewhere. Come one, come all, and give us a call. We are also prepared to attend in the best style and on the shortest notice the Undertaking Business, and on the most reasonable terms.
JAMES SEES, THOMAS ROWAN.
Dec. 22, 1853.—ly

NEW GOODS AT PORTER.
HEBARD & WALKER.

ARE now receiving at their store in Porter, a direct from the East, their Fall and Winter stock of goods, the largest yet received by them, all of which they intend to dispose of at prices to suit purchasers. Thankful for past favors they hope to merit a continuance of public patronage. Besides their Fall importation from the East, they have received a heavy stock of groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., and are now prepared to compete with any establishment in the county.
E. P. Porter taken in exchange for goods.
Sept. 29, 1853.

Administrator's Sale.
Leonard Titus, administrator vs. widow and heirs. Petition to sell land. Gallia Common Pleas.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the court of common pleas of the said county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, made at the March term thereof, 1850, I do offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house in said county, on the 20th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, the following real estate lying and being in the township of Morgan, in said county, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake, on the west line of Section No. 13, Township No. 7, of Range No. 15, in the centre thereof, thence south 43 rods and a half; thence east 8 rods; thence south 19 rods and a half; thence east 30 rods; thence south 98 rods; thence east 43 rods; thence north 180 rods, to the middle line of said section; thence west on said line 140 rods, to the place of beginning, containing 79 acres, being the real estate of the said Leonard Titus, deceased; to be sold subject to the dower of the widow of said deceased, and upon the following terms, to-wit: One half of the purchase money in hand and the residue in one year, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by mortgage on the premises.
RICHARD ALLEN, Adm'r.
Jan. 19, 1854, of Leonard Titus, dec'd.

200 LBS. Extract Logwood, (Aronia Mills.) Linsseed, Lard and Tanners' Oil, at May 19, 1853. J. & P. A. SANNS